

sufficient to stimulate T-cell proliferation by the subject against said bee venom.

29. The method of claim 28, further comprising administering a second bee venom polypeptide to said subject.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the second bee venom polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of phospholipase A₂, hyaluronidase, allergen C, mellitin, adolapin, minimine, protease inhibitor, acid phosphatase, and glycosylated IgE-binding proteins, or analogs or derivatives thereof.

36. The method of claim 28, further comprising administering one or more additional bee venom polypeptides to said subject.

44. (Twice Amended) A method of modulating an immune response to bee venom, said method comprising administering a composition comprising two overlapping bee venom polypeptide fragments, wherein said overlapping fragments form the entire amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, to a subject in need thereof, in an amount sufficient to stimulate T-cell proliferation by the subject against said bee venom, wherein said overlapping fragments are between 32 and 45 amino acids in length.

45. The method of claim 44, further comprising administering one or more additional bee venom polypeptides to said subject.

46. (Amended) The method of claim 45, wherein said one or more additional bee venom polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of phospholipase A₂, hyaluronidase, allergen C, mellitin, adolapin, minimine, protease inhibitor, acid phosphate, and glycosylated IgE-binding proteins, or analogs or derivatives thereof.

47. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said two overlapping bee venom polypeptide fragments overlap by 3 amino acids, and wherein said polypeptide fragments are between 32 and 38 amino acids in length.